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SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

SUMMARY OF DATA ON USSR LIVESTOCK NUMBERS AND ANIMAL-PRODUCT OUTPUT, JANUARY - MARCH 1953

[Comment: This report presents information, from Soviet newspapers and periodicals, on livestock numbers and animal-product output in the USSR as a whole and in 11 union republics. Progress and statistical data are given on the following: increases and decreases in livestock numbers, livestock-development plan fulfillments, mechanization in animal husbandry, animal-product yields, and animal-product delivery-plan fulfillments.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

During the period July 1945 - July 1952, the number of head of livestock in the USSR increased as follows: cattle, 13.4 million head; sheep, 41.8 million head; hogs, 21.2 million head; and horses, 5.6 million head (1). The prewar 1940 level for number of head of cattle was reached as early as 1948, that for sheep in 1950, and that for hogs in 1952.(2)

In 1952, the number of head of collectivized livestock in kolkhozes of the USSR increased as follows: cows, 6 percent; hogs, 4 percent; sheep, 7 percent; and horses, 4 percent.(3)

During the third year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1953), the number of head of livestock in kolkhozes of the USSR is to increase as follows: cattle, 17 percent; cattle including cows, 28 percent; sheep and goats, 20 percent; and fowl, 83 percent.(4)

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According to the Main Administration of MTS, Ministry of Agriculture USSR, the 1953 plan envisages further mechanization of labor-consuming processes in animal husbandry. Water supply and automatic watering of livestock, for example, will be mechanized on 7,800 kolkhoz farms; processing of coarse, concentrated, and succulent fodder will be mechanized on 720 farms. Mechanical steaming of fodder will be introduced on 17,000 farms and 1,500 farms will obtain intrafarm transport facilities. In 1953, MTS and MZhS (mechanized animal husbandry stations) of the USSR will shear 38 million head of sheep electrically; this number is 70 percent greater than in 1952.(5)

Estonian SSR

The number of head of collectivized livestock and fowl in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic increased in 1952 as compared with 1951. Kolkhozes fulfilled the 1952 plans for delivery of meat, milk, wool, and eggs to the state. Sovkhoses also delivered more milk, meat, eggs, and other animal products to the state than in 1951.(6)

In 1952, the number of head of livestock in kolkhozes of Pyarnuskaya Oblast increased by thousands of head. As of 1 December, the average milk yield per cow had increased by 71 liters over the same date in 1951.(7)

Latvian SSR

One fifth of the total number of head of productive livestock in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic are in Liyepayskaya Oblast.(8)

Some rayons of Rizhskaya Oblast fulfilled the 1952 plan for increase in the number of head of cattle; 11 rayons fulfilled the plan for increase in the number of head of hogs; all rayons fulfilled the plan for increase in the number of head of sheep. Kolkhozes of the oblast as a whole did not fulfill the plan for increase in the number of head of cattle.(8)

The following percentages of all livestock in the republic are in Rizhskaya Oblast: cattle, 44.5 percent; hogs, 40 percent; sheep and goats, 44 percent, and horses, 38 percent.(9)

By the end of 1955, the number of head of cattle in the republic is to have doubled, that of hogs tripled, and that of fowl increased 9 times as compared with 1950. Milk yield per cow is to have reached 3,000 kilograms in kolkhozes of the republic.(10)

Preliminary results of the work of Latvian sovkhoses in 1952 have been computed. The average milk yield per cow in sovkhoses of the republic was 3,878 kilograms, an increase of 307 kilograms over 1951. The plan for delivery of animal products to the state was fulfilled as follows: milk, 100.5 percent; meat, 122 percent; meat including pork, 105 percent.(11)

Belorussian SSR

In 1952, the number of head of all types of livestock in the republic exceeded the prewar level.(12)

An article by F. Kos'ko, chief of the Veterinary Division, Ministry of State Farms Belorussian SSR, entitled "A Good Remedy Against Hoof-and-Mouth Disease" contained the following information:

Hoof-and-mouth disease, an infectious disease affecting artiodactylous livestock, causes considerable losses, especially among suckling pigs and unweaned calves.

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When serum from animals which had recovered from the disease was lacking, citrate blood from healthy horses was used successfully as a preventive. It is prepared in the same way as the blood of cattle. Pigs up to the age of 2 months are given injections of 20-35 milliliters. Other doses are the following: 30-40 milliliters for pigs 2-4 months old; 40-80 milliliters for those weighing 60-100 kilograms; 100-120 milliliters for those weighing over 100 kilograms. Doses for calves are the following: 40-60 milliliters for calves up to 2 months of age; 60-80 for those 2-6 months old; 100-120 for those over 6 months; and 200-350 for adult livestock.

Citrate blood is injected into cattle under the skin in the neck; pigs are given injections in the flank.

There is much evidence of the effectiveness of this method. Hoof-and-mouth disease broke out among the cattle of a certain sovkhos. To protect the hogs, located on the farm 30-40 meters away from the cattle enclosures, all 600 head were inoculated within 3 days with citrate blood derived from horses. These injections were given at 10-day intervals. Only 18 hogs were infected after the first inoculation, and only to a mild degree and without complications.

As a preventive measure, a number of farms in the Belorussian SSR are successfully using formol vaccine of VIEV (All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine) developed by Ratner and Gribanov.(13)

Ukrainian SSR

The 1952 plan for increase in the number of head of livestock was fulfilled as follows in kolkhozes of the republic: cattle, 100.3 percent; hogs, 101.9 percent; and sheep, 109.7 percent.(14)

The 1952 plan for increase in the number of horses was fulfilled 100.7 percent in kolkhozes of the republic. In 1952, the number of cows in kolkhozes increased by 16 percent, hogs by 11 percent, and sheep and goats by 15 percent.

Kolkhozes of the republic fulfilled the plans for delivery of meat and wool ahead of schedule and considerably earlier than in 1951. As compared with 1951, the state was given 36,900 more metric tons of meat, 39,800 more metric tons of milk, 38.2 million more eggs, 24,000 more quintals of wool, and 52,100 more karakul fleeces.(15)

Sovkhozes in the western Ukrainian oblasts delivered considerably more meat and milk to the state in 1952 than in 1951.(16)

In 1952, procurement of animal products was carried out in a more organized manner in the republic. The plans for delivery to the state of wool, "brynza" [cheese made from sheep's milk], and karakul fleeces were fulfilled. As of 20 December, 122,100 more metric tons of meat, 180,600 more metric tons of milk, and 24,000 more quintals of wool had been delivered than as of the same date in 1951.(17)

Moldavian SSR

According to an accounting made in 1951, the number of head of purebred animals in kolkhozes of the republic was as follows: cattle, 5,600; hogs, more than 34,000; and sheep, 72,600.(18)

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In 1952, the republic fulfilled the plan for increase in number of head of collectivized livestock for all types of livestock. But as a result of unsatisfactory care of livestock in 1952, the milk yield per cow was lower than in 1949 - 1950. The plans for fattening of hogs, for wool clip, and for other animal products were not fulfilled.(19)

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Tiraspol'skiy Okrug fulfilled the 1952 plan for increase in the number of head of collectivized livestock.(20)

The following table shows percentage fulfillment of the 1953 plan for procurement of animal products in okrugs of the republic:

<u>Okrug</u>	<u>10 Feb (21)</u>			<u>20 Feb (22)</u>			<u>1 Mar (23)</u>		
	<u>Meat</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Meat</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Meat</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Eggs</u>
Bel'tskiy	10.1	3.5	1.5	11.7	4.4	1.9	14.1	5.7	4.7
Kagul'skiy	15.0	1.2	6.0	16.9	2.0	12.4	18.6	4.4	28.9
Kishinevskiy	7.0	3.0	2.4	9.2	3.8	4.8	11.5	5.2	11.6
Tiraspol'skiy	13.1	3.6	8.9	16.9	4.6	15.8	19.2	6.6	39.2

In recent years, 13 incubation and poultry-raising stations have been built in the republic. In 1952, they hatched 1,831,000 eggs, exceeding the plan by 14.4 percent. In 1953, the stations are to provide the kolkhozes with not less than 2 million chicks, goslings, and turkey poults.(24)

Azerbaijdzhan SSR

During the postwar period, the number of head of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle, 57 percent; cows and buffalo, more than 100 percent; sheep, 76 percent; hogs, 160 percent; horses, 120 percent; and fowl, 120 percent.

Kolkhozes of the republic exceeded the 1952 plan for increase in the number of head of livestock for all types of livestock. The 1953 plan is being successfully fulfilled.(25)

After successfully fulfilling their Three-Year (1949-1951) Livestock Development Plan, sovkhoses of the republic are now intensifying their efforts toward further development of animal husbandry.

The 1952 plan for increases in the number of head of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, and fowl was exceeded and a significant increase in their productivity attained. For example, during the last 3 years, milk yield has increased 41 percent and wool clip 70 percent. These increases permitted settling accounts with the state ahead of schedule and also permitted considerable above-plan deliveries of animal products. During the past 3 years, the number of fine-wooled, semifine-wooled, and semicoarse-wooled sheep approximately doubled in sovkhoses. The amount of coarse wool delivered to the state decreased to 15 percent of total deliveries.

Sovkhoses render considerable help to kolkhoz livestock farms by providing breeding stock to them; 80 percent of all rams and bulls sold to kolkhozes are classified as first-class animals.(26)

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During the first 2 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the number of head of livestock in kolkhozes of Bashkirskaya ASSR increased as follows: cattle, 22.5 percent; hogs, 62.3 percent; sheep and goats, 31 percent; fowl, 36.8 percent; and horses, 21 percent.(27)

From 1949 to 1952, the number of head of purebred sheep in kolkhozes of Chkalovskaya Oblast increased by 2.8 times. As a result of interbreeding local sheep with fine-wooled rams of the "prekos" breed and subsequent selection, kolkhoz sheepbreeders are rapidly perfecting their flocks and increasing productivity.(28)

The number of bee colonies increased by almost 6,000 in 1952 in Chuvashskaya ASSR. Now, eight out of ten kolkhozes are engaged in apiculture, with the average number of beehives in an apiary between 100 and 160.(29)

By 1 September 1952 as compared with 1948, the number of head of livestock in kolkhozes of Moskovskaya Oblast had increased as follows: cattle, 46 percent; cattle including cows, 86 percent; hogs, 131 percent; and sheep, 50 percent.

In 1951 as compared with 1948, milk yield in kolkhozes of the oblast increased by 66 percent, fattening of hogs by 17 1/4 percent, and egg yield of fowl by 115 percent.(1)

Preliminary data show that sovkhoses of the Northern Caucasus Administration of Sovkhoses fulfilled the 1952 plan for delivery of milk to the state 101.8 percent, meat 106 percent, meat including pork 101.5 percent, and wool 102.8 percent.(30)

At present, the livestock herd on Kola Peninsula numbers tens of thousands of head. Cattle are concentrated mainly in sovkhoses and the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises. Further increases in the number of dairy cattle will be possible only with the creation of a local fodder base. At present, livestock are maintained on local supplies to only a very small extent; most of the fodder is brought in from Vologodskaya, Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, and other oblasts.(31)

During the last 3 years, the number of head of livestock in kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Ryazanskaya Oblast increased as follows: cows, 83 percent; sheep, 55 percent; hogs, 75 percent; and hogs including sows, 111 percent.(32)

The number of incubation stations in Udmurtskaya ASSR is increasing, with 29 in operation in 1952.(33)

Uzbek SSR

The 1952 livestock-development plan was poorly fulfilled in most oblasts and rayons of the republic and particularly unsatisfactorily in Tashkentaskaya and Samarkandaskaya oblasts and Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR.(34)

In 1952, sovkhoses of the republic obtained an average milk yield per cow of 2,900-3,000 kilograms.(31)

Turkmen SSR

From 1941 through 1952, the number of head of karakul sheep in kolkhozes of the republic increased by 213.7 percent. In 1952, plans for delivery of animal products to the state by kolkhozes of the republic were fulfilled as follows: karakul fleeces, 100.9 percent; wool, 125.3 percent; milk, 106.5 percent; eggs, 106.5 percent; "brynza", 113.8 percent; and bristles, 132 percent.

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In 1952, the average wool clip per sheep in sovkhoses of the republic was 3.25 kilograms.

By 1955, the number of livestock in the republic is to have increased over 1951 as follows: cattle in kolkhozes, 17.8 percent; cattle in sovkhoses, 20.5 percent; and sheep and goats in kolkhozes, 53.5 percent.(35)

In 1952, the number of head of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic increased as follows: cattle, 2.8 percent; sheep and goats, 11.3 percent; horses, 4.4 percent; and camels, 6.7 percent.

Kolkhozes of the republic fulfilled the 1952 plan for increase in the number of head of livestock as follows: cattle, 93.1 percent; sheep and goats, 77.6 percent; fowl, 64.5 percent; horses, 99.5 percent; and camels, 101.4 percent.

In 1952, the actual average milk yield per cow in the republic as a whole was 272 liters as compared with 650 liters planned.(36)

Tadzhik SSR

The 1952 plan for increase in number of head of cattle, sheep, goats, and especially fowl was not fulfilled in kolkhozes of the republic.(37)

Kirgiz SSR

In 1952 as in 1951, kolkhozes of the republic failed to fulfill the plan for increase in number of head of livestock and the plan for increase in livestock productivity. Sovkhoses of the republic, on the other hand, fulfilled the plan for increase in number of head of all types of livestock.(38)

The 1952 plan for increase in the number of head of collectivized kolkhoz livestock was not fulfilled for even one type of livestock; the plan for increase in number of head of horses was fulfilled only in Dzhadal-Abadskaya, Talasskaya, Frunzenskaya, and Tyan'-Shan'skaya oblasts. Percentage fulfillment of the plan for increase in number of head of all types of livestock was particularly low in Tyan'-Shan'skaya, Issyk-Kul'skaya, and Frunzenskaya oblasts; not a single rayon of these oblasts fulfilled the plan for increase in number of head of cattle and sheep.

Instead of an increase in 1952, kolkhozes of Tyan'-Shan'skaya Oblast permitted a considerable reduction in the number of head of sheep and goats, and kolkhozes of Frunzenskaya and Talasskaya oblasts in the number of head of cattle and goats. Many kolkhozes in Frunzenskaya, Oshskaya, and Tyan'-Shan'skaya oblasts reduced the number of head of basic forms of livestock below the 1950 level.

The average milk yield per cow was 566 liters in 1950 and 681 liters in 1952. The average wool clip per sheep was 1.7 kilograms in 1950 and 1.4 kilograms in 1952.

The main reasons for failure to fulfill the 1952 livestock-development plan were the high degree of barrenness of cows, quite serious livestock epidemics, and the use of livestock for all possible kinds of kolkhoz needs.

Kolkhozes of the republic still prepare unsatisfactorily for the wintering of livestock. Fodder and shelters are not provided for a large part of the livestock, veterinary care is not provided (especially in the faraway winter pastures), and on many farms even the elementary rules of livestock care are not observed. All these factors led to livestock emaciation, epidemics, and a sharp reduction in productivity.

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Many kolkhozes and rayons of the republic failed to utilize the abundant supplies of grass for fodder-procurement purposes; as a result, the plan for procurement of coarse fodder was fulfilled only 67.4 percent. Less hay from natural and sown grasses was procured than in 1951. Not one oblast fulfilled the plan for procurement of coarse fodder; particularly poor in this respect were the kolkhozes of Issyk-Kul'skaya, Talasskaya, and Tyan'-Shan'skaya oblasts.

Instead of three to four cuttings of alfalfa, the republic averaged only 1.5 cuttings in 1952. Straw from 108,000 hectares, which had been combined, was not collected, spoiled, or was pilfered.

Kolkhozes of the republic fulfilled the plan for ensilage storage only 86.1 percent. Kolkhozes of Frunzenskaya Oblast had the lowest percentage fulfillment of the plan.

In 1953, the number of head of livestock in the republic is to increase as follows over 1952: cattle, 10.8 percent; sheep, 25.7 percent; goats, 19.0 percent; hogs, 40.5 percent; and fowl, 100 percent. Milk yield is to increase by 43 percent and wool clip by more than 100 percent.

As of 1 January 1953, 1952 plans for delivery of animal products to the state had been fulfilled as follows by the republic as a whole: meat, 99 percent; milk, 97.5 percent; and wool, 72.4 percent.(39)

The 1952 livestock-development plan was fulfilled in kolkhozes of the republic as follows: horses, 97.5 percent; cattle, 94.7 percent; sheep, 82.9 percent; goats, 81.5 percent; hogs, 82.2 percent; and fowl, 70.2 percent. In sovkhoses of the republic, the plan was fulfilled as follows: cattle, 103.9 percent; sheep and goats, 105.9 percent; horses, 101.7 percent; hogs, 113.7 percent; and fowl, 105.6 percent. However, 18 of 27 sovkhoses failed to fulfill the plan for some types of livestock.

In 1952, the birthrate per 100 females in kolkhozes of the republic was as follows: 74 pigs, 60 calves, and 51 colts.

In 1953, the number of head of livestock in kolkhozes of the republic is to increase as follows: cattle, 5.5 percent; sheep and goats, 26.4 percent; hogs, 25.2 percent; and fowl, 55.5 percent.

For the wintering of livestock, only 368,000 metric tons of ensilage were stored in 1952 as compared with 450,000 metric tons planned. Only 41,000 metric tons of coarse fodder were stored on the winter pastures instead of 84,000 metric tons planned.

In the republic as a whole, livestock shelters have been established for only 70 percent of the cattle, 63 percent of the sheep and goats, 58 percent of the horses, and 48 percent of the hogs.

The 1953 plan calls for the procurement of 2,350,000 metric tons of coarse fodder, 600,000 metric tons of succulent fodder, harvesting of hay from 450,000 hectares of meadows, planting of 203,000 hectares of fodder crops; 80,000 hectares of alfalfa, 5,000 hectares of fodder root crops, and 13,000 hectares of ensilage crops in kolkhozes of the republic.(40)

Sovkhoses of the republic fulfilled the 1952 livestock-development plan for all types of livestock and the 1952 plan for delivery of animal products except for wool.(41)

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Kolkhozes, sovkhoses, MTS, MZHS, and agricultural specialists of the republic have made the following pledges for 1953:

1. To fulfill the 1953 livestock development plan for all types of livestock.
2. To increase the number of head of livestock over 1952 as follows: cattle, 5.5 percent; sheep, 27 percent; goats, 22.7 percent; hogs, 25.2 percent; and fowl, 55.5 percent.
3. To raise per 100 females: 70 colts, 110 lambs, and 1,500 pigs.
4. To increase the milk productivity of cows by 40.5 percent and the wool clip of sheep by more than 100 percent.

Kolkhozes of the various oblasts have made the following pledges for 1953:

Dzhalal-Abadskaya Oblast: to increase the number of head of cattle by 4.7 percent and sheep by 25.4 percent.

Frunzenskaya Oblast: to increase the number of head of cattle by 4.7 percent and sheep by 28.3 percent.

Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast: to increase the number of head of cattle by 8.1 percent, sheep by 27.2 percent, hogs by 31.5 percent, and fowl by 44.3 percent.

Oshskaya Oblast: to increase the number of head of cattle by 6.2 percent, sheep by 27.2 percent, hogs by 31.5 percent, horses by 2.6 percent, and fowl by 74.7 percent.

Talasskaya Oblast: to increase the number of head of cattle by 6.6 percent and sheep by 28.3 percent.

Tyan'-Shan'skaya Oblast: to increase the number of head of cattle by 5.0 percent, sheep by 27.0 percent, horses by 3.9 percent, and fowl by 169.3 percent.

Sovkhoses of the republic have pledged to increase the number of head of livestock in 1953 as follows: cattle, 9.3 percent; sheep, 25.0 percent; horses, 9.7 percent; hogs, 5.0 percent; and fowl, 8.9 percent.

Kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to obtain an average milk yield of not less than 930 kilograms per foraging cow and not less than 1,360 kilograms per cow from cows kept in barns. Sovkhoses of the Ministry of State Farms have pledged to obtain 2,400 kilograms per cow.

Kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to obtain the following wool yields per sheep on hand at the beginning of the year: 4.2 kilograms per fine-wooled sheep, 3.8 kilograms per semifine-wooled sheep, 3.3 kilograms per semicoarse-wooled sheep, and 2.4 kilograms per coarse-wooled sheep. Sovkhoses of the republic have pledged to obtain 3.7 kilograms per head from all types of sheep.

Kolkhozes of the republic have pledged to fatten 42,000 head of cattle with a live weight of not less than 350 kilograms and 450,000 head of sheep with a live weight of not less than 50 kilograms.

The republic as a whole has pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan for delivery of all types of animal products by 7 November.(42)

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